REMARKS

Claims 1, 12, 23, 34-39 and 41-43 were pending, with claims 2-11, 13-22, 24-33, 40 and 44-47 having previously been canceled. By this Amendment, claims 1, 12 and 23 have been canceled, without prejudice or disclaimer, claim 34 has been amended, and new claims 48-57 have been added. Claims 34-39, 41-43 and 48-57 would be pending upon entry of this amendment, with claims 34, 51, 52 and 57 being in independent form.

Claims 1, 12, 23, 34-39 and 41-43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as purportedly anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 7,355,748 to Arai et al.

Applicant respectfully submits that the present application is allowable over the cited art, for at least the reason that the cited art does NOT disclose or suggest the aspects of the present application that (a) a color profile for making a color in an image formed in a second printer visually equal to a color of an image formed by a first printer is created by uniformly dividing an RGB color space to produce color patch data and (b) the color profile for converting color data is calculated using relationships obtained between color printed from a first printer and an independent color space and color printed from a second printer and the independent color space.

Arai, as understood by applicant, proposes two methods for printer color management. In a first method, the lightness of monochrome color chips, each printed using only one of the inks contained in the printer at varying levels, is measured in images printed by a first and second printer and a color correction table is calculated for comparing the lightness of individual ink colors of a first printer to the lightness of the inks installed in a second printer. In a second method, a scanner, having been calibrated using a standard color chart, is used to scan color chips printed by a single printer in order to calculate a profile of the printer defining a relationship between RGB tone values input to the printer and XYZ scan data from the scanner.

However, Arai does *NOT* disclose or suggest that a color profile for making color in an image formed in a second printer visually equal to the color of an image formed by a first printer is created by uniformly dividing an RGB color space to produce color patch data for printing and scanning on the two printers.

In the present application, a RGB color space is uniformly divided to provide color patch data. The color patch data is sent to each of the first and second printers and the resulting images formed by each printer are used to create a color profile.

In contrast, Arai proposes printing monochrome color chips with varying lightness values for each of the Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black (CMYK) inks. (Col. 23, lines 43-48). In the second embodiment proposed by Arai, arbitrary RGB print color data is sent to a single printer for printing color chips. (Col. 45, lines 59-64). Arai simply does not disclose or suggest uniformly dividing a RGB color space to produce color patch data.

Arai does *NOT* disclose or suggest that a color profile for converting input data into converted color data is calculated using relationships obtained between the color of images formed by a first printer and an independent color space and the color of images formed by a second printer and the independent color space.

Arai proposes that only the measurement of lightness of corresponding inks is necessary to match inks of a first printer to inks of a second printer.

Moreover, Arai (Col. 22, lines 50-54) *teaches away* from measuring comprehensive color information of a color chip produced by printers in a color matching procedure. Arai teaches "measuring color chips...for several items such as hue and saturation" creates the problem that "the work to create the tone value correcting table requires much labor." Thus Arai teaches that only the lightness value of monochrome color chips, each printed using only a single ink from

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the printer, should be measured to obtain a color correcting table relating two printers.

In the second embodiment of Arai, a printer profile describes a relationship between input color data in a RGB color space and output color produced by a printer in a XYZ color space. However, such a printer profile is not a color profile for making a color in an image formed in a second printer visually equal to a color of an image formed by a first printer and such a printer profile is not used for converting input color data to converted color data.

Applicant submits that the cited art, even when considered along with common sense and common knowledge to one skilled in the art, aimply does *NOT* render unpatentable the above-mentioned aspects of the present application.

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 34, 51, 52 and 57, and the claims depending therefrom, are allowable over the cited art.

In view of the remarks hereinabove, applicant submits that the application is now allowable. Accordingly, applicant earnestly solicits the allowance of the application.

If a petition for an extension of time is required to make this response timely, this paper should be considered to be such a petition. The Patent Office is hereby authorized to charge any required fees, and to credit any overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 03-3125.

If a telephone interview could advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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NJM